

### REMARKS

The above preliminary amendments and following remarks are submitted in accordance with a Request for Continued Examination filed on even date and in response to the Final Official Action of the Examiner mailed on January 13, 2006. Having addressed all objections and grounds of rejection, claims 1-20, being all the pending claims, are now deemed in condition for allowance. Entry of this amendment and reconsideration to that end is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-4, 6-9, 11-14, and 16-19 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,058,264, issued to Glaser (hereinafter referred to as "Glaser"). This ground of rejection is respectfully traversed as to the amended claims.

It appears that much of the confusion concerning the application of Glaser to Applicants' claimed invention is with the term, "step". In accordance with Applicants' use of the term, "step" is a designation for a portion of the script to be executed by data base management system in honoring the service request. Thus, the claimed service request is represented as a sequence of "steps".

This is readily distinguishable from Glaser wherein the Examiner continually cites Figs. 7A-7G, which show steps to be performed by the user in specifying a query. Therefore,

Applicants have used "step" primarily to name, whereas the Examiner interprets "step" as action.

To overcome this difficulty, for which Applicants admit some complicity, independent claims 1, 6, 11, and 16 have been herewith amended to utilize "table" and "sub-table" which are deemed to be less ambiguous than the term, "step". Support for this amended is readily found throughout Applicants' disclosure. However, page 11, lines 16-21, provides the following summary:

The primary objective of this customized user interface is to ease component building by the user. Unlike traditional approaches, the present invention permits the user to define a component via a series of interrelated tables rather than a sequence of script. With this technique, the design records the data manipulation process as one composite large table in which each step (or task) is a sub table. Each step table can (independently of other steps) define and maintain one or more sub tables within the step description.

As can be readily seen, Applicants equate "step" and "sub-table" and express the entire representation of a service request as "composite large table". Thus, though the above amendments clarify Applicants' invention, these amendments certainly do not change the scope of Applicants' invention. Therefore, the above amendments should be entered.

With regard to claim 1, the "Data Wizard" and "state report" limitations have make it explicit that each "sub-table" which defines the claimed "table" directly represents a sequence of "command language script" in the language of the claimed "data base management system". Thus, the table or component expresses the desired functionality in a "language" (i.e., sequence of

steps) which is even higher level than the native command language script of the data base management system. Furthermore, the claimed "state report" for a given "sub-table" completely defines the results achieved by execution of the command language script corresponding to that "sub-table" by the claimed data base management system.

Glaser does not have these claimed elements. For example, in Glaser, the communication is directly in script (see column 4, lines 13-17) rather than in the higher level "sub-tables" as claimed. Furthermore, though Fig. 5 shows "identification", "determination", and "transition" of state, there is no "reporting" of state as claimed. The reference to Fig. 6 is deemed spurious, because it has nothing to do with the claimed "state report". Therefore, the rejection of claim 1, and all claims depending therefrom, is respectfully traversed.

Similarly, claim 6 has been amended to show that the claimed data base management system executes command language statements which correspond to the sub-tables of the composite table, and the state reports specify the output results of execution of the command language statements corresponding to each associated sub-table. Again, Glaser does not have this structure. The rejection of claim 6, and all claims depending therefrom, is respectfully traversed.

Claims 2, 7, and 18 depend from claims 1, 6, and 17, respectively, and further limit the main coupling network. In making her rejection, the Examiner cites Glaser column 2, lines 43-49, and column 4, lines 44-48. With all due respect, these citations say nothing of the network as claimed. They mention that client 102 is somehow coupled to Network Server 110 but says nothing of the structure of any network. Because it is well known that the mentioned software components are utilized for other than Internet applications, it is clear that Glaser does not meet the limitations of claims 2, 7, and 18, as a matter of law. Therefore, the rejection of claims 2, 7, and 18 is respectfully traversed.

Claims 3, 9, 13-14, and 20 depend from claims 2, 8, 12, and 19, respectively, and further limit the software architecture of the claimed user terminal. The Examiner cites "client computer" 102 for which no software architecture is defined. The rejection of claims 3, 9, 13-14, and 20 is respectfully traversed.

Claims 4 and 17 depend from claims 3 and 16, respectively, and further limit the claimed "state reports". Because Glaser has no "state reports", it cannot have these further limitations. The rejection of claims 4 and 17 is respectfully traversed.

Claims 8 and 12 depend from claims 7 and 11, respectively, and further limit the "state report". Because Glaser has no

"state reports", it cannot have these further limitations. The rejection of claims 8 and 12 is respectfully traversed.

Claims 5, 10, 15, and 19 depend from claims 4, 9, and 18, respectfully, and further limit the data base management system. In making her rejection, the Examiner states:

See col. 3, lines 49-56 wherein Glaser system is primarily targeted to enterprise customers. Since (sic) the system targets on enterprise customers, the system relating to economic business thus datable (sic) management system of Glaser is commercially (sic).

This statement is both grammatically and legally incomplete. It is grammatically incomplete on its face because it utilizes an adverb as a predicate object. It is legally incomplete because many "enterprise customers" utilize "proprietary" rather than the claimed "commercially available" data base management systems. The rejection of claims 5, 10, 15, and 19 is respectfully traversed.

Claim 11 is an independent method claim having seven steps. As explained above, claim 11 requires that the claimed "software component" be assembled as a sequence of sub-tables, wherein each of the sub-tables in turn corresponds to a sequence of command language script. Glaser, on the other hand, communicates directly in script (see column 4, lines 13-16). Furthermore, though Glaser discusses "state", it has no disclosure of reporting state, as claimed. The rejection of claim 11, and all claims depending therefrom, is respectfully traversed.

Claim 16 is an independent apparatus claim having four basic structural limitations. Claims 16 as amended is distinguishable over Glaser in accordance with the discussion above. The rejection of claim 16, and all claims depending therefrom, is respectfully traversed.

Having thus responded to each objection and ground of rejection, Applicants respectfully request entry of this amendment and allowance of claims 1-20, being the only pending claims.

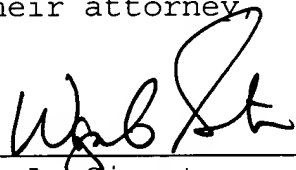
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Respectfully submitted,

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By their attorney,

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